Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The President's "Position."

For the past five days and thirteen hours, or thereabouts, the wires from Washington have not been capacious enough, nor has electricity been sufficiently vivacious, to convey all the varyfor the Hepburn bill in its present form, result of his convictions on the subject. as wavering in his alleged preference for that particular measure, as preparing to yield to a resolute opposition shortly to be encountered in the Senate, as defying the Senate and threatening an extraordinary session in case of the failure of the Hepburn bill, as vacillating under conflicting counsels from his Cabinet advisers, as backing down and as bristbrief period not one mind, but forty that Tesas and Alabama have!" minds, on the subject. A diagram of the reported movements of the Chief Magistrate's "position" on rate regulation since February began would occupy this whole page, and would resemble nothing so much as a temperature chart in a case of intermittent fever, or a profile of the Cordilleras.

All this cannot be true about Mr. ROOSEVELT. No person in his senses will believe it all to be true. Ordinary comprehension of human nature individualized and ordinary appreciation of inherent probabilities lead us to prefer the change whatever in the President's mind, no thought of "compromise" there, and that his position with regard to the enact is simplicity itself.

The central feature of the present legislative situation is the fact that the Hepburn bill contains no specific provision which subjects to judicial review for the protection of the thirteen billions of property to be affected the process merce Commission, either before or after the new rate is put into effect.

been given to the railway company whose rate is thus changed; and that the prescribed rate shall continue as the lawful charge "unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the Commission or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction. To this vague safeguard and indefinite provision some of the Senate leaders are said to object emphatically.

Now, in the President's message of December 6, 1901, he said: "I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the Commission should be vested with the power, when a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to built up the most extensive and most be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place." We do not remember that he has ever departed from the position that review of new rates by a judicial as distinguished from an administrative tribunal is an essential feature of the legislation he wants enacted. "Subject to judicial review." or the same idea in equivalent phrase, has appeared repeatedly in his utterances on the question. Speaking virtually for and other religious and charitable women the President, Secretary TAFT at Akron | were enlisted in its many activities. Dr. and Senator Knox at Pittsburg included review by the courts as a part of the plan for which their arguments were made. Assuming the rate making inftiative of the administrative body, the Interstate Commerce Commission, it remains advanced with similar enterprise. The for the courts to determine, by the "judi- | Episcopal Church in New York took on cial review" for which the President calls, whether the rates prescribed are reasonable or unreasonable, fair or up- drawing from all other Protestant defair; and this upon application either by nominations, so that of these it is by far shipper or by carrier. One aspect of the most numerous. the matter has been well covered by the Each of the churches we have named such rates are made effective upon enactment and the carrier adopts them, and to bestew upon the shipper." In such dress. Be it much or little, this is con-

and "without due process of law." The ground likely to be taken by the Senate is that any railway rate law shall he wants to accomplish by the legislation others. The Episcopal Church took on he has recommended to Cengress. They new life in New York at about the time to pay E. B. Rogers, Pay Director in the Bella—That's to pay E. B. Rogers, Pay D

the scope of the law proposed, but of its wording so as to stand both the test of constitutionality in its e sential provisions and the test of equity as a square deal for shipper and carrier alike. There would be no "compromise" in assenting to such modification of the Hepburn measure as should do this. There would be no "weakening" in the admission of the fact that whatever may have been his opinion of the adequacy of the vague provision for judicial revision contained in the Hepburn bill as it stands, the guestion of wording is one for the highly specialized intelligence of a profession to which Mr. ROOSEVELT does not belong and for the exercise of an art in which he makes no pretensions of

This is our surmise of the President's attitude, so variously represented just now, and in some reports so obviously misrepresented. And our attempt to ing reports of changes in the President's state the probable facts in this respect mind concerning rate regulation. He is without prejudice as to the merits of has been successively represented or the main proposition involved in the misrepresented as standing immovably railway rate bill now pending as the

This seems much like a question deserving a straight answer. It is from

the Houston Daily Post: How does New York compare in the Senate with the sparsely settled and comparatively poor State of Maine? HALE and FRYE are men universally respected. Whenever they speak the country listens, knowing that they will hear from honest, virtuous, broadminded men. What would ling up-in fine, as exhibiting during this New York give to have the standing in the Senate

New York would give PLATT and DEPEW to boot. It would complete the transaction mighty quick if the opportunity came New York's way.

### Dr. Rainsford's Resignation.

Dr. RAINSPORD'S formal resignation as the rector of St. George's Episcopal Church is a consequence of the nervous breakdown which sent him abroad a year ago, and it cannot have been unexpected. He was a man of remarkable physical vigor and seemed capable of sustaining any burden of work and responsibility that could be imposed on less sensational theory that there is no him. He was distinctively a muscular Christian, tall and stalwart, of the very best athletic type, and he cultivated his physical prowess in outdoor sports; yet he vielded under the strain of a great phraseology of the rate regulation meas- parish and the multiplicity of the religure he so ardently desires Congress to lous and philanthropic enterprises into which he had introduced it. St. George's when he became its rector

in 1883 was a decadent parish and its situation on the East Side seemed to render its recuperation doubtful if not impossible. In the old days, when Dr. Tyng was its rector, it was in the midst of a population of the sort from which of rate fixing by the Interstate Com- Episcopal parishes were so largely built up. As a preacher, too, Dr. TYNG was famous at a period when there were several popular preachers in the town The Hepburn bill does provide that a who kept their churches full by their rate declared by the Commission to be pulpit oratory. He was a Calvinist Low reasonable shall be adopted and put into | Churchman of a kind of which there are operation thirty days after notice has now very few in New York or any other city in which the Episcopal Church is prosperous, and therefore he was re-

garded favorably by other Protestant

denominations of that same general school of faith After Dr. Tyng's death St. George's fell away rapidly. Dr. RAINSFORD, however, soon turned the tide. He was a young man of only thirty-two years, yet so rapidly did he build up the parish that when he left it a year ago it contained more than seven thousand members. These were soluttered far and wide throughout the town-far to the northward, in Brooklyn and even in Staten Island Through his energy, backed by the liberality of his vestry and other rich men whom he gathered about him, he varied system of parochial activities of any Episcopal parish in New York, and St. George's became one of the greatest

and most notable of Episcopal churches in this country. At the time when Dr. RAINSFORD took hold of St. George's these humane and charitable enterprises in association with Episcopal churches began to be developed generally. The parish machinery was made large and complicated and costly, the number of clergy serving it was much increased, and deaconesses HUNTINGTON became rector of Grace Church in the same year of Dr. RAINS-FORD'S accession to St. George's. Five years later Dr. GREER, now Bishop Coadjutor, took the rectorship of St. Bartholomew's; and 'these three parishes new color and tone. It became a great

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY, who says: "If is of the Broad or liberal school, but of the parishes which are distinctively they are afterward adjudged unreason- extent of their parish activities. In all have been held responsible. With inable, the result is that property of the of them, Low or High or Broad, there is carrier is in effect taken from the carrier now a ritualistic richness which would have startled Episcopalians of a generation ago. However it may be as cona readily supposable case the carrier cerns their faith in the old fashioned suffers loss and is virtually without re- doctrines, the clergy unite in making more imposing their liturgical forms. fiscation. It is transfer of property Dr. RAINSFORD is a man who gives himself much latitude in his treatwithout adequate recourse for the loser ment of theology and religious dogma and doctrine, and at one time his socalled eccentricities in those respects, joined also to novelties in dealing include a specific and adequate pro- with social questions, drew down on him vision for that judicial review which the much criticism, but without affecting President himself has been foremost and his course or lessening the profound conconstantly insistent in demanding. The fidence and affection his parish had in President understands very clearly what in its parochial machinery for many

ability, is not one of the purpose or of St. George's into a parish of great size and extensive subsidiary activities.

The physical exhaustion which sent clergymen more than other professional men and men of affairs. Is this because the emotional strain is so much greater in the case of a clergyman?

#### The Tangle in the Army.

The present year of grace gives wide promise of being a time of heartburnings and gnashing of teeth in the United States Army. The main cause of the trouble is easily located. It is found in the practice of promotion by selection, We have in the line of the army six Major-Generals and fifteen Brigadier-Generals from whom to make a choice for the position of Chief of Staff. A few o these officers have reached their presen rank with fair and even rightful claim to it on the ground of seniority and experience. Among these are some who are not properly qualified for the post soon to be vacated by the retirement of General JOHN C. BATES, and others whose early retirement under the age limit makes it inadvisable to place them a the head of the staff.

With these officers eliminated there remains a group composed almost entirely of men whose experience with troops has been so limited that they do not hold the necessary confidence, nor do they command the necessary respect of those who would be under their command as Chief of Staff. No reflection whatever is east on the personal worth of these officers in noting what are no more than facts of record. Out of the twenty-one names on the list from which choice is to be made it is doubtful if more than five have received any serious consideration, either by the army or by the War Department. These are MACAR-THUR, BELL, BLISS, BARRY and CROZIER. Brigadier-General Buss is a man of unusual executive ability, and Brigadier-General CROZIER is an ordnance officer of notable attainments, but neither of them has had more than a very limited experience with troops. For that reason neither is properly qualified to serve as Chief of Staff.

Three are left. Brigadier-General BABRY is a good soldier, but is though to be much better fitted for the field than for the office. Brigadier-General BELL, although a man fifty years of age, is generally counted one of the younger officers. He was a Lieutenant of cavalry when the Spanish war broke out. He has an enviable record and his promotion by selection is better justified than perhaps any other of recent years; but a long list of worthy men was jumped by placing him where he is. If made Chief of Staff he will be in a position of command over half a dozen officers of higher rank than his own. If he is made a Major-General he will still hold a place in which he is the acting superior of men

of higher relative rank. Yet a clear line is presented for the sopointment, if he can be induced to accept over, retaining its place. it, of Major-General MACARTHUR, soon to be made Lieutenant-General, the logical and most fit man for the position. General Bell's turn might well come selection" from the staff, he should then than he now is. The appointment of perhaps no better choice could be made than FRANKLIN BELL.

Promotion by selection as a result of favoritism and pull has left us somewhat unduly short of high class Chief of Staff timber. General Macarthur is unquestionably the choice of the army. His appointment would be accepted with little complaint because of the absence of ground for reasonable dissatisfaction in any quarter. Admitting General Bell's merits, it must also be admitted that his appointment would be resented by a long list of those over whose heads his good fortune had passed him.

# Police Commissioner BINGHAM was able in the first month of his adminis-

Five Hundred More Men on Patrol.

tration to increase the patrol force of his department by about 500 men. He did this by abolishing several squads, taking men from what appeared to be unnecessary details, and calling on others who were on special duty to do their trick on reserve. Thus, without weakening the department in any way, he was able to they pass over. strengthen it considerably where strength was most needed.

Ever since consolidation too few men have been on patrol. Too many have been engaged in duties about as far removed from legitimate police work as can be imagined. Some soft details were undoubtedly obtained corruptly, but many were made because of bad precephilanthropic and evangelizing agency. dent and bad habits inherited from The membership increased rapidly, former administrations. All cannot be eliminated at once, for each case must be judged on its merits, but what has been accomplished already shows the extent

of the abuses that had grown up. Of the special "squads" that Commissioner BINGHAM has abolished practically High Church and even Ritualistic there all were supposed to perform duties for are many which vie with them in the which the precinct commanders should spectors and captains held up to their work the need for the squads disappeared. Not only will the men who composed them be available for the important duties from which they were withdrawn, but the excuse for non-enforcement of certain laws afforded by the existence of the independent squads will be wishdrawn from the precinct commanders.

All in all, Commissioner BINGHAM seems to have worked some needed reforms in his first month in office, and the silence that now envelops 300 Mulberry street is not an unwelcome change from the conditions of the past.

## The Wardrobe of Rogers.

Collections are slow in Washington, Last week the Senate considered a bill

by him in a fire which destroyed the Windsor Hotel, Yokohama, February 8, 1886. The hotel was his office and home.

Dr. RAINSFORD abroad and now com- Mr. ROGERS, then an Assistant Paymaspels his retirement from duties so ar- ter, escaped from the hotel with his wife duous seems to be a calamity afflicting and his life, the clothes they had on and his watch, which happened to be in his waistcoat pocket. He was obliged to abandon the cash box, payroll and a few things which he had hastily got together. He carried or dragged his wife the length of the building, creeping on his hands and knees. A board of investigation held him blameless as to the loss of Government property. His personal losses he asks the Congress to provide for. Here is his list of uniform equipment, clothing and outfit, burned at a time which he neatly describes as "on the night of February 7, 1886, at about 4 o'clock

| Special full dress coat                     | \$48.00     |
|---|-------------|
| Special full dress pants                    | 20.00       |
| Full dress coat                             | 58.00       |
| Fuil dress vest                             | 12.00       |
| Frock coat                                  | 60.00       |
| Two pairs uniform blue pants                | 34.00       |
| Blue cloth blouse                           | 94.00       |
| Blue cloth vest (undress)                   | 10.00       |
| Blue cloth pants                            | 14.00       |
| Blue serge blouse suit                      | 42.00       |
| Eight white blouse suits                    | 120.00      |
| Overcoat                                    | 48.00       |
| Two caps                                    | 17.50       |
| Chapcau                                     | 18.00       |
| Chapeau case                                | 2.50        |
| Epaulets (Starkey)                          | 64.00       |
| Three pairs shoulder straps                 | 10.00       |
| Full dress belt and case                    | 16.50       |
| Undress belt                                | 4.50        |
| Helmet                                      | 3.50        |
| One dress sword                             | 19.00       |
| One undress sword                           | 11.00       |
| Sword knot                                  | 4.00        |
| Twenty pairs white gloves                   | 8.50        |
| Leggings.                                   | 1.00        |
| One uniform suit case                       | 18.00       |
| Fourteen shirts                             | 21.0        |
| Twenty-four collars                         | 6.00        |
| Fourteen pairs cuffs                        | 6.00        |
| Four pairs shoes, &c                        |             |
| Sixteen pairs socks                         | 8.00        |
| Twelve suits underclothes, heavy and light  |             |
| Handkerchiefs                               | 14.00       |
|   | 5.00        |
| Necktles                                    | 10.00       |
| Night shirts and pajamas                    | 1,71,700.10 |
| Biankets, sheets, pillow slips, napkins and |             |
| towels (outfit for sca)                     | 35.00       |
| Professional books                          | 12.00       |
| Trunks                                      | 27.00       |
| Desk, bookcase, table, chairs               | 100.00      |
| Civilian clothes                            | 363.50      |

The Secretary of the Navy approved the bill and the Committee on Naval Affairs recommended that it be passed. In 1903 a bill to pay Paymaster TOLFREE \$4,000 for losses in the same fire became a law. Last week the Senate was less accommodating. Mr. MALLORY thought it an extraordinary procedure to reimburse Mr. ROGERS for effects lost in a hotel fire. The Vice-President said, with his usual quick perception of essential

That the fire occurred in a hotel is obvious from the face of the report."

Mr. Bacon wanted whoever reported the bill to give some explanation on the subject. Mr. BLACKBURN, who reported lution of the matter. That is the ap- the bill, was absent. So the bill went

Mr. ROGERS may deem himself unfairly treated when he compares the Senate's critical inspection of his bill with its good nature to TOLFREE. But upon MacArthue's retirement, in 1909. Mr. Rogers has only himself to blame. Unless there are too many transfers "by Can the Hon. JOSEPH CLAY STILES BLACKBURN explain to the Senate why be well up in the list of Major-Generals he affronted its dignity and the dignity and even better qualified for the post of the English tongue by permitting blue "pants" and special full dress MACARTHUR certainly seems to be "for "pants" and blue cloth "pants" to be the good of the service." Next to him hung upon the record? "Civilian clothes" were not included in the bill. Will the Senate stand for "pants"? Moreover, will it approve the luxury of pajamas? Are not night shirts good enough for the plain people?

## The turbine ocean liner has come to stay.

July 4 1907, will be the hundredth anniversary of the birth of GIUSEPPE GARI-BALDI. In Italy and, we believe, in Uruguay preparations are being made to celebrate the centenary of the great Liberator, and the surviving officers who served under him, the Federation of Garibaldian Officers, at Nice, propose to observe the occasion, too, in their way.

They are followers of GARIBALDI'S later and more advanced ideas. In their circuar they appeal to universal brotherhood and democracy and to the hatred of tyrants deeds Aspromonte and Mentana have equal rank with the South American exploits, the defence of Rome in 1849 and the triumphant march of the "Thousand" through which simplified the unification of Italy.

Looking down on existing forms of government and conventional functions, the Garibaldians will mark the anniversary of their hero not "by official rejoicings, feasts, illuminations, songs and more or less patriotic processions," but by publishing a book that will spread GARIBALDI's ideas and will contain historical papers by Garibaldians.

## Hazing at Annapolts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: I am moved "New Mexico" regarding the hazing at Annapolis. The time is right here when this pracice should be stopped. It is not the result of a prave and hearty spirit which "captures frigates. out an outeropping of the same nature which pulls a bird apart to see it suffer.

Do the courageous youths select one of their number, weigh him in with the recruit, and stand near and see fair play. No. They take a dozen or of their most husky members and proceed to indict brutal punishment upon a man who, whether brave or not, has absolutely no show to resist or defend himself. The code of honor of a common ellow mongrel is immeasurably higher than this. Nowadays we depend not upon brute for ur successes on the sea or field, but upon the menta and moral calibre of our personnel. Even if brute force were the main factor of success we could not depend upon the hazing branch of the service

for it; that branch would probably be found behind

or down in the hold in action We cannot afford to make the lot of a physically inferior student impossible in West Point or at Annapolis. Rarely do we find a sufficient mental equipment, with an exceptional physique. The nation is paying too high a price for the upbringing f our defenders to tolerate the service falling ! the hands of incompetents, even though they have more than the necessary height and girth. But the price now is insignificant compared with the

price in case of war.

Let the youth of to day understand that courage honor and fairness are the qualities of the soldler nature, and that strength, alertness and boldnes w his mental attainments, not his physical. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

The New Dance. Stella-What a queer waltz! the partners al

tramp on each other and tear their clothes in double quick time.

Belia—That's the newest thing, dear; it is the THE MISUSE OF THE CAUCUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a rule having but few exceptions, the party caucus has always been used to bring about party results. I do not now recall any instance of its use to attack any great treaty or other measure outside of the requirements of "party." Up to the introduction of the nominating convention to name Presidential candidates-about the year 1832—the chief function of a Congressional caucus was to select candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency, and also to whip into line on party issues those members who appeared too much inclined to do their own individual thinking. For such purposes party "whips" have possibly sometimes done good party service even at the risk of dominating an individualism which has often been nobler and wiser even if not quite so devoted to the narrow

issue of partisanship. For these reasons every publicist must feel something of a shock when he learns that a Senatorial caucus of Democrats issues a rather brutal mandate that all Democrats must vote against the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty or be excommunicated by bell, book and candle. There being no possible ground for con-

tending that the treaty involves any question of party as between Republicans and Democrats, we are forced to conclude that this unheard of caucus command rests solely upon the wish personally to oppose the individual who as President has constitutionally tendered a treaty for Senatorial advice.

When a Senator, under his oath of office, "advises" for or against a treaty-a mighty instrument which as part of the supreme law of the land affects international as well as national relations -it would seem that each Senator should be bound only by his own individual conscience and honor.

For twenty Senators to order thirty-one to surrender their own and adopt the "conscience" of the twenty seems to be monstrous. Senator Patterson shows the instinct of a man and a gentleman when he asserts that he must obey only his own

Wholly aside from the merits of the treaty, those who refuse to commit conscience and personal responsibility to the custody and tender mercies of a caucus represent a higher manhood than they who hasten to obey the crack or lash of the "whip." And I shall be grievously mistaken if the final vote shall be other than a stinging rebuke to this misuse of the J. C. C. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

## Goldwin Smith's Summing Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Nor s there any way of salvation for us but unwavering and untrammelled pursuit of truth Why do these simple last words of Goldwin Smith strike home and move our hearts? Because we feel that a whole man is speaking to us in that letter, because we know that nothing in the world is great but what is true and genuine, and because the very fact that men like Goldwin Smith are facing boldly and earnestly the issues and problems of the future gives us hope and faith that there is a higher purpose in man's existence and struggle for a better life. NEW YORK, Feb. 5

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think every friend of Goldwin Smith must regret his utterances in the letter printed in THE SUN of to-day. He surely cannot have real-SUN of to-day. ized that his charge that ministers of the Gospel would, if they were not dependent upon their positions for their bread and butter (and many of them have little more), deny the faith they preach. All of them are men of education, many of them men of The other professions and commerce would afford them a better living, and they

are not moral cowar is. Why does not such a learned man as Mr. Smith argue in this matter as logically as he does in science? And if he holds clergymen to be afraid of losing their places, what does he think of the hundreds of young men of talent, graduates of our colleges, who enter ry every year, when the world holds out to them fortune and fame in other callings? Surely, they are free to choose.

Smith says he believes still in conscience. Ah, there he must pause. Every man has in himself something that tells him there is a God and a hereafter. Thousands of men know they have had answers to prayer, and nothing can shake for a moment their faith in a risen Saviour.

All writers, sacred and profane, agree as to the conversion of St. Paul. His sudden change from the powerful, ambitious, zealous persecutor of the Christians shows that he saw his risen Lord on that Damascus road, for he gave up all to live a life of suffering and die the death of a martyr. St. Paul believed; and he was no weak minded, supers subject of an hallucination What is the good of Goldwin Smith's arti-

cle? Why not let others enjoy the comfort of their faith? FEANCIS C. MOORE. LAREWOOD, N. J., Feb. 5.

## Sporting Clubs for East Side Boys.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That part of the town bounded by Canal. Mott, Hester, Grand and Mulberry streets is one of the most dense populated spots in New York Gambling are in full bloom, and, moreover, the police care anything about them. Gambling is chiefly ar they appeal to universal brotherhood and democracy and to the hatred of tyrants that he preached. In their list of his great more money changes hands than in any other part of the city, there is plenty of boxing in the clubrooms, but playing poker and shooting dies are the rule. In the inner part of the house the boys assemble and games of chance flourish. A button is placed Sicily. The resignation of the dictatorship, on the ledge of the front window and a watchman is which simplified the unification of Italy, stationed there to tip off the gamblers when the police

> going to pay a visit to indulge in boxing or to smoke pipe on the side, he just presses the button and the boys are again busy hitting the punching bag to show that they would not think of gambling, but are doing their best to learn the rudiments of fighting.
> Saturday night is the best of the week. Then

> wages carned during the week are seen on the poker table. When one of these gamblers "goes broke" there is plenty of sympathy. In one place there is such secrecy attached that no one on entering could think that gambling was being con-ducted in the inside. The proprietors sport diamonds and other jewelry, on other people's money. Another thing worth noticing is the manner in which the boys are treated in these places winter time they straggle in for the sake of sitting next to the stove and enjoying the warmth. But after a few minutes stay, if they have no money

> Ex pugilists run most of these places. their days are over in the fighting game and they are "all in" and long for money, they establish clubs to make a living, and in many instances make a FRANCIS P. ALBERTANTI. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

## No Explanation or Excuse.

From the Kansas City Journal.

"Is it just, is it fair, is it And lean?" asks The New York Sun, "to force upo., the Arizonians a union which they hate?" It is not just nor fair nor It is simply an abuse of power for American. which there is neither excuse nor plausible expla

The Last Touch of Elegance for Uncle Joe You are pretty well provided With your suit of homespun jeans And your galluses home woven Of support present the means.

Though you wear with swelling bosom White yarn socks upon your feet. Though your black wool hat is stunning Do not think you are complete There is still another present

We are anxious you should take. Get a good old homemade balreut Such as mother used to make Get your handsome dome well shingled All around your blushing ears

And a rusty pair of shears.

MCLANDBURGH WHACK.

MOTOR LAW IN JERSEY.

Appeal for Fair Play to Fereign Automobile Owners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The so called Frelinghuysen Automobile bill now pending in the New Jersey Legislature deserves more attention from the New York and Philadelphia press and public than it has received. This bill seeks to levy a tax or admission fee of not less than \$2 on New Yorkers and other non-residents each time they enter the State across the river. exact terms, the charge is \$2 for a single our's or day's use of the roads, or \$1 a day for more than that period. Thus the man with an automobile or motor cycle who would

with an automobile or motor cycle who would spend a month at a Jersey shore resort would be forced to disgorge \$30. Will New York and the other neighboring States remain passive while such a bald effort is being made to "pluck" their citizens or will our Jegislature, which appears in want of something to do, serve notice on New Jersey that two can play at that game?

This bill is a good example of anti-automobile legislation running amuck. It proposes an annual tax of 50 cents per horse-power on the machine, 25 per horse-power on the operator, or \$15 on the man owning a modest 20 horse-power car, and yet by forbidding him to use anti-skid devices on his wheels it denies him the right to add to his personal safety when the roads are slippery, although the specious plea for the extortionate tax is that the revenue will be applied to road improvement.

improvement.

It further places the motorist at the mercy of any angry or prejudiced magistrate or instice of the peace. They are to be empowered not merely to suspend but to revoke licenses at will, and no license may be restored within one year although appeal to a higher court may prove the alleged offender not guilty.

Some of the things for which personal prop-

within one year although appeal to a higher court may prove the alleged offender not guilty.

Some of the things for which personal property may be thus rendered useless and for which the supposed right to use the supposed public highways may be annuiled are fallure to be in possession of one's personal photograph, failure to possess mechanical knowledge, failure to possess mechanical knowledge, failure to slow down when within 200 feet of any horse; and a staff of shoofly inspectors is to be appointed whose duty it will be to close their eyes to violations by all save automobilists. They will have power to halt and examine all men and their cars, call for their photographs and licenses, lay traps and all that sort of thing.

There will be a hearing on this precious bill in Trenton on Wednesday next. New Jersey probably will be well represented, but the adjacent States should be heard. In a free country it is setting a vicious precedent when one State may exact an "admission fee" from the residents of all other States and also revoke the right to the enjoyment of personal property and the use of the common roads and to set up a commissioner as more powerful than any court, for only the Motor Vehicle Commissioner of New Jersey may restore a license at the end of a year.

It is perfectly proper to subdue the scorcher—to fine him or to put him in jail just as often as he offends—but while he is free his right to his personal property and the use of the roads should be kept inviolable, it does not matter whether he scorches with a motor car, a horse or a bicycle. Is there not grave danger that the usual excuse, "exercise of police power;" is leading to legal excesses and firringements of personal rights unworthy of even Russia?

New York, Feb. 5.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

### BUSINESS SHARKS.

#### Ingenious Scoundrels Who Defraud and Fleece Their Clients.

From Bench and Bar. their clients and acquaintances against the depre dations of a class of unprincipled promoters and so-called "business opportunity" financiers who operate somewhat extensively in New York city and less important financial centres. These are they who pretend to possess or be able to control unlimited capital for the establishment or development of "sound" commercial or industrial enter-prises, but who in reality subsist on advance fees and an unsuspected share in the charges of experts. accountants, auditors and even disreputable mem bers of the bar, with whom the business oppor-tunity shark is too often in league. The capital, of course, is never furnished.

If the "come on" appears to be an easy mark-very enthusiastic about his project, or betrays the possession of a handy balance in pocketbook or bank, an advance charge is generally made by the "broker," to be deducted, of course, from his commissions "when the deal goes through." This pay ment is required. It is affably explained, just as an evidence of the applicant's good faith, or as proof of his confidence in his enterprise, or to defray nitial expenses of some sort or other-anything that is credible or even swallowable under the

circumstances. Then begin charges for audits and examinations by "experts," as exorbitant as the subject, who by this time has probably told everything about himself and his affairs, can stand—for, of course, it is explained, both the broker and his yet invisible capitalist require an investigation by persons of their own nomination, in whose judgment and opinion they have "confidence." The greater part swiftly and surely into the pocket of the business broker, generally followed by an apparently satisfactory report upon the prope

The next step is probably to suggest the incor poration of a company, if the applicant has not incorporated, or to propose a bond issue if he has. or the consolidation of two or more companies if several are involved, or a fabulous increase of capital stock anything that requires the services of a lawyer. Here again the broker naturally nominates his own attorney, a liberal fee is paid in advance by the victim and divided between the conspirators as soon as the check can be rushed to the bank. After everything that the avarice and ingenuity of the "business broker" can devise has been done to separate the seeker after capital from what little ready money he has, the capitalist, who either has not materialized to the victim of has been impersonated by a dummy, loses his money in Wall Street, dies, changes his mind, or something else most unfortunately and unex-pectedly happens to prevent the final consummation of the deal. The broker pretends to be heart The victim is literally broken, in purse as well as in spirit

#### How George Meredith Voted. From the London Daily Chronicle.

Throughout the contest in the Epsom division Surrey Mr. Aston, the Liberal candidate, has had no more ardent supporter than Mr. George Mere ith, and the feature of the polling in the Leather ist at the polling booth yesterday morning to record Although suffering from a broken leg. Mr. Mere

dith a week ago announced his determination to give his vote for Mr. Aston. This is how he car ried out his promise: Soon after to o'clock yester day morning a donkey chalse, decorated with theral colors, was driven to the door of Flint Cottage, his residence at Box Hill, and with th his daughter and his valet Mr. Meredith go ato the vehicle. A drive of three miles brough little party to the Leatherhead polling booth Here a number of friends lifted him tenderly out. a sheet was placed round him and in this way he was carried bodlly to the poll box. While Mr. Meredith was putting his cross against the name of Mr. Aston his valet also recorded his

## was loudly cheered by a large crowd

On returning to his carriage Mr. Meredith

From Insurance Engineering.
The total loss of property by fire in the year 1905 in the United States probably exceeded \$150,000,000 With two exceptions. Omaha and Indianapolis. the larger cities as a rule escaped conflagrations. The largest single loss occurred in New Orleans of February 26. This fire destroyed a large freight terminal consisting of warehouses, sheds and grain elevators, as well as a number of dwellings, the total loss amounting to about \$3,500,000 Between the years 1806 and 1908, both inclusive

a period of thirty-eight years, conflagrations de stroyed property in the United States valued at \$175,037,135. The configrations of the year 1904 increased this amount to \$542.287.185. The latter amount does not represent the total fire waste for thirty nine years, but simply the waste of property due to conflagrations involving losses of \$500,000 and over. in 1904 these fires caused los gating \$64 250,000, whereas the total for that year gating \$64,500,000, whereas the total for that year from all lires exceeded \$225,000,000. More than 1,000,000 buildings have been destroyed in the past ten years.

### Divorces in California. From the San Francisco Call.

San Francisco has won the distinction of being

the haven for the California divorce bug. According to the statistics gathered by Labor Commissloper W. V. Stafford this city stands preeminent in the number of divorces granted by the courts of this State during the last six months. According to these statistics 475 divorces have been granted in San Francisco county during the Los Angeles, with its Eisters population, falls far behind, with but 220. Alamede punty is the surprise of all. For years stories of but during the last six months a reform movemen has spread over her people, and only ninety-five of them were granted decrees. Five counties-Alpine. Colusa, Glenn, Modoc and Mono-are in the exempt list. There the cirizens thrive in con-

aubial bliss, for during the last six months not one divorce was granted.

SUCCESS.

#### Can It Be Obtained by Economy, Helpfulness and Sympathy?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You have done the world a service by publishi the many letters concerning success. discussion seems to have been precipitated by a man who found, after all, that he had a conscience, and that the "still small voice growned the clamor of success.

What is success, after all? isn't it to amass a fortune, and then add to it by every means in one's power: a fortune in excess of needs or proper provision for one's family: a for tune which no man can take with him when he dies? If a man starts out to win success alone he will stop at nothing no matter how dishonorable to gain it. That means sordid selfishness in all his dealings with his fellow man. Is it success to trample down all opposition, regardless of ethics sympathy or heart? I know there are so called philosophers who say: "Crowd, crowd everybody, or they will crowd you. wish to succeed you must crowd others; This is a hard view of life.

This is a hard view of life.

In your timely editorial you say "of course, selfishness lies at the bottom of all business." In one sense that is true. We know that we must live, and, like all animals, we are not expected to take the food out of our own mouths. But are we not more than animals? We have souls, feelings, roason A St. Louis banker said a few days agen and Chicago. "The quest of wealth kenerally Chicago: "The quest of wealth generally submerges and drowns the soul that engage

submerges and drowns the soul that engages in it."

Let me say that I believe economy to be the real basis of success; a success which believes that we must "live and let live," which believes that living is better than dying, that a warm heart and sympathy are better than the cold philosophy of getting all you can regardless of the comfort or feelings of others.

I believe there are many successful business men to-day who owe their success to careful, considerate economy, and who believe also in the gospel of helpfulness and sympathy

This discussion is bearing good fruit.

New York, Feb. 5.

FAILURE.

### Mr. Choate as Seen in Canada.

From the Toronto Globe of February . There is no other man living more entitled the honor of an invitation to address a Canadian club than the late United States Minister to Great Britain, and admirably did Mr. Choate rise to the occasion. His address breathed the very spirit of peace, harmony and racial sympathy between the United States and the British Empire, and especially between the United States and the part of the empire lying nearest to it, the Dominion of Canada. The reverse movement of his fellow countrymen to the Canadian West he recognized as entirely beneficent for both untries, as undoubtedly time will prove

Mr. Choate's kindly reference to a much older emigration, which has not always called up kindly feelings and associations, the United Empire Loyalists' exodus to different parts of what is now Canada, was in the very best of good taste. He called attention to the interesting fact that a Harvard publication has recently contained the names of two Loyalists who were graduates of that university. These he described as "picked men of the best families, men of character and reputation, men in high office and of great dignity, who had sacrificed all to come to Canada." Mr. Choate can hardly be himse f aware of the strength of the feelings he touched when he described the Loyalists as a heroic band to whom scanty justice had been done on his own side of the line for a time, but who are now securing recognition as "among the great and responsible founders of States.

Mr. Choate was fortunate in the chairman who introduced him. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech was eulogistic without fulsomeness and there was not a particle of exaggeration in his description of the guest of the occasion, as the peer of any of the long list of brilliant men who had filled the position from Benjamin Franklin down. How high this praise was will appear from a mere mention of the more eminent American Ministers during the past half century—Reverdy Johnson. Charles Francis Adams, James Russell Lowell, Thomas Francis Bayard and John Hay-a galaxy of diplomats and statesmen to whom humanity at large owes much for their per-sistent and successful labors for the promo-

### tion of international peace. Facts About India.

There are 1,050 cities in India numbering from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and nearly 3,000 cities numbering from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants. Accordies to the census of 1891, the latest within our 67,403,701 males of over 15 years of age. If only 2 per cent. of those are able to bear arms India has a native fighting force of over 1.000,000 men. India counts 60 300,000 Mohammedans, and of the 25,000. 000 Mohammedans in the Turkish Empire 7,000,000 are under British rule in Egypt. Consequently Great Britain rules over 67,000.000 Mohammedans -nearly four times as many as are ruled over by the Sultan of Turkey. That is why Great Britain

is not at all-likely ever to war against Turkey. she did so the Sultan of Turkey, who is the titular head of the Mohammedan Church, could unfurl the green standard of the Prophet, which act would call every Mohammedan male to its defence agains everybody else in the The partition of Bengal has brought together

the Hindus and Mohammedans of its populatio It is a well known fact, too, that Mohe making more converts among the Hindus than is Christianity The British Empire is the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world. As the essential of that re ligion is "all for each and each for all," no matter where its members are located, it is easy to see that Great Britain's rule over India depends for its

success on her treatment of Mohammedans every In the province of Pengal, for Instance, out of a opulation of 28,200,000, there are 19,000,000 Mo hammedans against 18.00,000 Hindus.

classes look with unfriendly eyes on Buddhist Native India cannot but admire Japan for her ommercial, military and naval successes, even though the price of those successes has been heavy but they must be apprehensive abo Japanese treaty, under which, if need be, the Japan ese army and navy can be brought to Great Britain's aid in India should disturbances there render

## Matter of Economy.

Washington correspondence Chicago Inter Ocean Representative Smith of Iowa is chairman of the sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee. to which estimates on fortifications of the seacoast are sent. The other day a demand for libera expenditures for fortifying Portland, Me., was be fore the sub-committee, and the chairman man fested painful lack of appreciation of the dange that Portland may be shot to pieces any day by a ostile fleet. He was so unsympathetic that finally a New England member who was urging the measure ure exclaimed: "I'd like to know why it is that this committee on fortifications always gets a man at its head from the Mississippi Valley "Reasons of economy, reasons of economy, replied the chairman. "I'll tell you what to do You get somebody to invent a cannon that will send a shell as far inland as Council Bluffs and we

#### The "Haarlemsche Courant." From the London Globe.

Holland has just celebrated a journalistic festival which has probably few equals in newspaper annals Haarlem has the distinction of possessing one of the oldest newspapers in the world. This is the Haarlemsche Courunt, which has commemorated the 250th anniversary of its foundation. of the first issue, exhibited as the finest feature of the occasion, was an object of great popular interest. It contained a report of the assassination of the brothers De Witt.

## Cetting Good at Bend.

From the Pronecille Journal.

The way Bend is getting good is something seen dalous. Ordinances are now before the City Coun-cil to close up gambling and to compel business houses to close on Sunday. Early last spring an ordinance was passed making it unlawful to sleep

#### In the streets Whiskey Tariff in Baltimore

From the Baltimore Sun. An enterprising saloon keeper in South Baltimore has a price list behind his bar which reads as fol-OW8: - whiskey, 15 cents.

### "Straight whiskey, 10 cents." "Whiskey slightly damaged by water, 5 cents." Easy.

## Knicker-How did you manage to order dinner? Chauffeur-Well, I can't speak French, so I told the waiter to bring me a limousine, some garage, synnesu, carburetor and a demi-tasse of gasolene.